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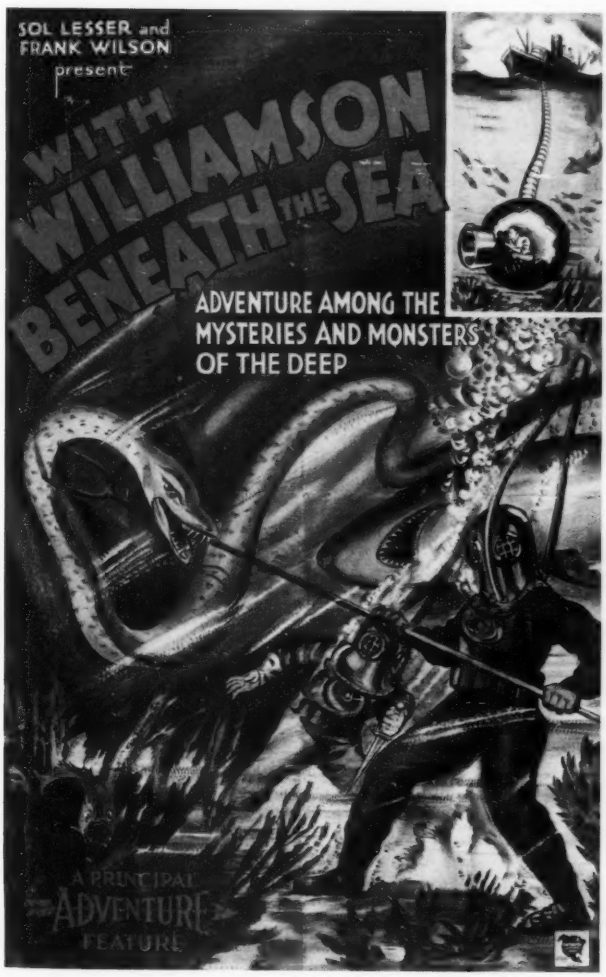
SOL LESSER and
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present
WITH WILLIAMSON BENEATH THE SEA
ADVENTURE AMONG THE MYSTERIES AND MONSTERS OF THE DEEP
A PRINCIPAL ADVENTURE FEATURE

Restoring Rare Undersea Film

Library of Congress
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Vol. 55, No. 15
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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly except in August (no issues published) and in December (one issue published) by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available over the Internet. On World Wide Web, use the following address: gopher://marvel.loc.gov/11/loc/pubs/lcib. On Gopher, connect to marvel.loc.gov and look under "Events, Facilities, Publications and Services."

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC Information Bulletin, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-1610.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
SHARON WINFIELD, Production

Donald Scott Appointed Deputy Librarian

Retired Brigadier General Was AmeriCorps Head

Donald L. Scott, retired Army brigadier general and vice president and national director of the AmeriCorps National Civilian Community Corps, has been appointed Deputy Librarian of Congress after an extensive nationwide search. He will assume his duties at the Library on Sept. 30.

"I am delighted to appoint Donald Scott as my deputy and the Library's chief operating officer," said Dr. Billington. "His varied experience, his distinguished career in public service, and demonstrated competence as a manager and leader have impressed all who have met him."

Said Mr. Scott: "I am pleased and honored by this opportunity to work with Jim Billington and the dedicated employees of the country's oldest national cultural institution as we move ahead toward the 21st century. There is much to be done, and we will need everyone's help to do it."

The Librarian has given Mr. Scott full authority to manage the day-to-day administration of the Library's internal operations, making Library-wide decisions consistent with the Librarian's directions and established policies. The Deputy Librarian will allocate financial and other resources, monitor the Library's operational progress and ensure that the Library's mission is carried out and its objectives are met. He will lead the Executive Committee and provide direction and supervision to the Library's senior administration.

Dr. Billington selected Mr. Scott from a pool of candidates following a nationwide search by the Interface Group Ltd./Boyden, an executive search firm.

Mr. Scott has been serving since 1993 as the chief executive officer of AmeriCorps' National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC), a division of the Corporation for National Service. The federally funded corporation, established in 1993, recruits people 18-24 years of age, from all backgrounds, for full-time community service. At

Donald Scott

AmeriCorps headquarters in Washington, D.C., he designed the organizational structure, developed the training program, recruited and placed more than 1,000 participants at four sites across the country and selected nearly 600 community projects to receive assistance. In the NCCC program, high school and college graduates help communities solve problems in public safety, education, the environment and disaster relief operations.

Prior to joining the NCCC, Mr. Scott served the mayor of Atlanta, Maynard Jackson, from April 1991 through December 1992 as chief operating officer and chief of staff. His responsibilities as chief operating officer included providing public services to the city's citizens, dealing with human resources issues and reducing the size of the city government. His chief of staff responsibilities included improving job performance in the various departments of the mayor's office, including public relations, intergovernmental affairs, budget and finance, correspondence and community relations.

In 1991 Mr. Scott retired from U.S. Army active duty with the rank of brigadier general after 31 years of service. In 1988-1991, at Fort Gillem, Ga., he managed a staff of 400 that provided financial, personnel, operational, logistical and training support for Reserve and National Guard units in the southeastern United States and the Virgin Islands. He expanded cooperative ventures between military and local business communities, coordinated the emergency operation center for the cleanup after Hurricane Hugo and managed the activation of individuals and units in response to Operation Desert Storm. His earlier career in the Army included stints in Germany and two tours in Vietnam. His decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, six Bronze Stars and the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

A native of Hunnewell, Mo., Mr. Scott received his B.A. in graphic arts from Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Mo., in 1960, as well as a commission as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army, and his M.A. in counseling and human development from Troy State University in Montgomery, Ala., in 1982. Lincoln University conferred on Mr. Scott its Honorary Doctor of Law degree in 1992.

Mr. Scott married Betty Jean Forte in 1962. They are the parents of two sons, Jeffrey and Merill (Mel), and grandparents of Taylor, Desiree and Gena. The Scotts live in Alexandria, Va.

Wright Exhibition To Open

A unique collaboration of the Library and the Canadian Center for Architecture, the exhibition "Frank Lloyd Wright: Designs for an American Landscape will focus on five unbuilt projects through which Wright defined his architecture. It opens in the Library's Madison Building on Nov. 14.

Intellectual Property:
Senate Judiciary Panel Looks at Copyright Proposal

On Sept. 18 Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters argued strongly against a provision in a pending bill, which would remove the Copyright Office from the Library of Congress and make it part of a new government corporation called the Intellectual Property Organization. The provision was subsequently tabled by Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, during a hearing on S.1961.

The bill requires that the Copyright Office be self-supporting and, in addition, contribute one-third of the funding for the umbrella Intellectual Property Organization.

"We have grave concerns about the impact of the specific provisions of Title I [of the bill], which would fundamentally restructure the copyright function of the federal government. ... We are concerned about the potential impact on fees and the resulting damage to the existing system of copyright registration and deposit. ... We have determined that a fivefold increase in [copyright registration] fees would be required. Such an increase would place a substantial financial burden on copyright owners. ... History shows that registrations decrease in number whenever fees are increased; an increase of this magnitude would result in a precipitous drop in the number of registrations. Many copyright owners would be unable to afford registration for their works and would thus be barred from obtaining meaningful remedies against even willful infringers," Ms. Peters told the committee. The current registration fee for a copyright is typically $20. The proposed legislation could cause that fee to rise as high as $100, she said.

Senators in attendance, in addition to Chairman Hatch, were: Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.), Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), Fred Thompson (R-Tenn.), and Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.). Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg (D-N.J.) appeared before the committee and testified in support of the establishment of a government corporation for patents and trademarks.

In a written statement submitted for the record, Dr. Billington said that removing the Copyright Office from the Library made no sense: "Even though [S. 1961] does not change the copyright law's deposit requirements, the enactment of Title I [would] certainly mean significantly fewer copyright deposits coming to the Library. If Title I is enacted, the Library's collections will soon suffer serious loss and unalterable long-term damage. This great institution's role as our nation's library will quickly diminish and there will be a marked reduction in its ability to serve the Congress and the nation.

"Removing the Copyright Office is not simply pruning a branch. It is tearing away a part of the Library's roots. Indeed, this blow to the Library of Congress will ripple across the country, hurting our libraries, educational institutions, and industry; it will profoundly injure American research, scholarship and creativity."

In his written statement, Dr. Billington said, "The removal of the Copyright Office from the Library of Congress, as called for in Title I of this bill, would represent the single greatest threat to its future the Library has faced in this century — putting at risk an institution that the Congress has built into the greatest repository of knowledge in the history of the world."

The Librarian added: "There simply is no substitute for the range and quantity of works the Library receives through copyright and the close collaboration that now exists between the Library and the Copyright Office. ... I can envisage no scenario where, upon removal of the Copyright Office from the Library, the Library will be assured of receiving the amount and scope of materials it now receives from copyright deposit.

"Almost $40 million worth of materials has been transferred from the Copyright Office to the Library's collections in the past three years alone. Each year, an average of 816,000 items are received through the copyright system, more than 500,000 of which are selected for the Library's collections. Copyright deposits are the Library's primary source for books, serials and other print materials published in the United States. Nearly all U.S. newspaper microfilms are received via copyright deposit. Our receipt of motion pictures and sound recordings is heavily dependent on copyright. Moreover, the 60,000 books not selected for the collections each year allow our Exchange and Gift program to exchange these books for important foreign works without cost to the taxpayer," Dr. Billington said.

In his testimony, Dr. Billington elaborated on the contribution copyright deposits currently make to the Library's collections:

- 37 percent of all books and serials added to the collections in the last three years;
- 20,000 books per year which are produced and distributed in limited editions and are difficult to obtain but critical for research;

Correction

In the article about Montana's Heritage Project in the September 2, 1996 issue of the *Information Bulletin*, the LC staffer identified as Ronald Grim should have read James Flatness.

- an average of 507,000 serials each year including newspapers;
- 55 percent of all U.S. law books and 60 percent of law serials in the Law Library. In addition, Dr. Billington said that for LC's special collections of items such as music, motion pictures, recorded sound, maps, prints, photographs, and playscripts, "Copyright deposits are the primary and critical source." For moving images and sound recordings, he said, "purchase is not a significant source in terms of quantity." Concerning sheet music and cassette tapes, Dr. Billington said, "such material is virtually unobtainable except by copyright."

Ms. Peters told the committee that increased user fees would hurt both copyright owners and the Library's collections: "The damage from increased fees would not be limited to copyright owners, but would also affect the public by reducing the number of works available to the Library through copyright deposits and diminishing public access to information about copyrighted works, which would be most unfortunate given the potential of the global information infrastructure where rights management information is so critical.

"Copyright policy," Ms. Peters said, "should not be entirely driven by economic concerns; copyright furthers other important values as well. In a qualitatively different manner from patents or trademarks, it has a unique influence on culture, education, and the dissemination of knowledge. Every member of the public is both a creator and a user of copyrighted works, and these works are the means by which his or her ideas and thoughts are communicated. In the words of the Supreme Court, 'Copyright [is] the engine of free expression.' These values may be slighted if copyright policy is wholly determined by an entity dedicated to the furtherance of commerce."

During the question-and-answer session, Sen. Thompson, who noted the importance of an effective copyright system to the music industry, said, "I wonder if what we have here is a solution in search of a problem. There clearly are some changes that need to be made on the patent side of things, but what is [S. 1961] trying to correct with copyright, Ms. Peters?"

Marybeth Peters

"We don't know what the problem is," she replied.

Sen. Simpson noted the requirement that contributing equally to a new intellectual property organization would place a much heavier burden on the Copyright Office than on the Patent and Trademark Office. "[The Copyright provisions in] Title I disturb me. ... It's just not possible looking at the books. Copyright had '95 revenue that was only 3 percent of the amount received by the Patent and Trademark Office, $18 million compared to $600 million."

"Since 1870, things have been going well at the Copyright Office. As caretaker, they have captured and preserved the mint record of American creativity.... I'm hesitant to apply a solution where a problem does not exist" Sen. Simpson said.

After Sen. Simpson spoke, Sen. Hatch said, "We'll probably have to take Title I out of the bill. There's probably not time to consider it [during this Congress].

Other witnesses included who appeared before the panel were: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Bruce A. Lehman; Mary Ann Alford, chairman of the International Trademark Association; William Patry, a Yeshiva University professor of law and former Copyright Office employee; Saul Schniderman, chief steward, AFSCME Local 2910; Ronald J. Stern, president, Patent Office Professional Association; and Gary Griswold, president, Intellectual Property Owners.

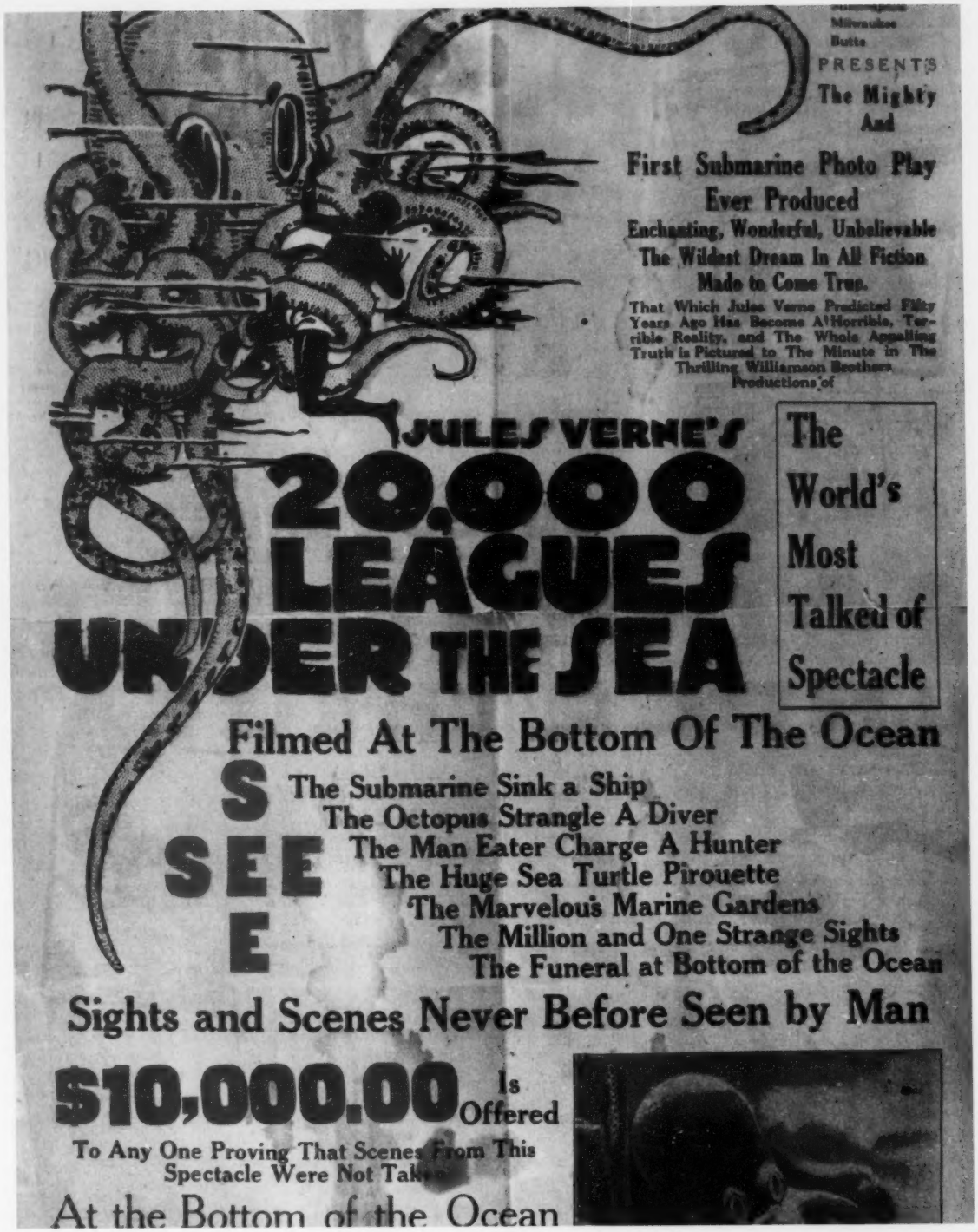
—Edward Ohnemus

Edward Ohnemus is assistant editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Legislative Budget Bill Signed by President

President Clinton signed the FY 1997 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, H.R. 3754, which includes funding for the Library, on Monday, Sept. 16. Congress sent the bill to President Clinton on Thursday, Sept. 5. The new fiscal year begins on Oct. 1.

H.R. 3754 contains $2.166 billion in total funding for the legislative branch, which includes Congress and all legislative branch agencies. This amount of funding is $21 million below the FY 1996 level and $225 million below the FY 1995 level. H.R. 3754 contained funding for the Library of $361,896,000, including the authority to spend $30,138,000 in receipts. This budget will represent a 2.7 percent increase over the FY 1996 level of $352,399,000, which includes $27,699,000 in receipts. LC's receipts come from the Copyright Office and the Cataloging Distribution Service.


Milwaukee
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PRESENTS
The Mighty
And
First Submarine Photo Play
Ever Produced
Enchanting, Wonderful, Unbelievable
The Wildest Dream In All Fiction
Made to Come True.
That Which Jules Verne Predicted Fifty Years Ago Has Become A Horrible, Terrible Reality, and The Whole Appalling Truth is Pictured to The Minute in The Thrilling Williamson Brothers Productions of
JULES VERNE'S
20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA
The World's Most Talked of Spectacle
Filmed At The Bottom Of The Ocean
SEE
The Submarine Sink a Ship
The Octopus Strangle A Diver
The Man Eater Charge A Hunter
The Huge Sea Turtle Pirouette
The Marvelous Marine Gardens
The Million and One Strange Sights
The Funeral at Bottom of the Ocean
Sights and Scenes Never Before Seen by Man
$10,000.00 Is Offered
To Any One Proving That Scenes From This Spectacle Were Not Tak
At the Bottom of the Ocean

Courtesy Sylvia Munro

A Pioneer Under the Sea:
Library Restores Rare Film Footage

by Brian Taves

On rare occasions, a valuable motion picture literally finds its way into an archives. Such was the case of "With Williamson Beneath the Sea" (1932), the filmed autobiography of the pioneer of undersea photography, J. Ernest Williamson.

In April 1992 the Library was sent Williamson material that had recently been loaned to the National Geographic Society for a new documentary. When the cans of Williamson film first arrived in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, their importance was immediately recognized by one of the staff who was familiar with the Wil-liamson films of several Jules Verne novels. Williamson's daughter, Sylvia Munro, from whom the footage had been borrowed, was on her way to Washington from her home in the Bahamas and eager to find a home for her father's film. During her visit, a deposit of the Williamson collection at the Library was arranged, and full restoration of "With Williamson Beneath the Sea" was made a preservation priority.

John Ernest Williamson (1881-1966) was active in motion pictures for nearly 50 years. His father was a sea captain who had invented a deep-sea tube, made of a series of concentric, interlocking iron rings that stretched like an accordion. Suspended from a specially outfitted ship, this shaft into the sea allowed easy communication and a plentiful supply of air down to depths of up to 250 feet. When attached to a diving apparatus,the tube could assist in underwater repair and salvage work.

In 1912 young Williamson, then a journalist, realized that his father's mechanism could also be used to obtain undersea photographs. With a light hung from the mother ship to illuminate the sea in front of the tube, still photographs of the depths off Hampton Roads, Va., proved so successful that Williamson was urged to try motion pictures.

Courtesy Sylvia Munro

J.E. Williamson seated adjacent to the window of the photosphere, studying the undersea panorama. An advertisement (opposite) for "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," 1916, reveals the emphasis given to undersea photography.

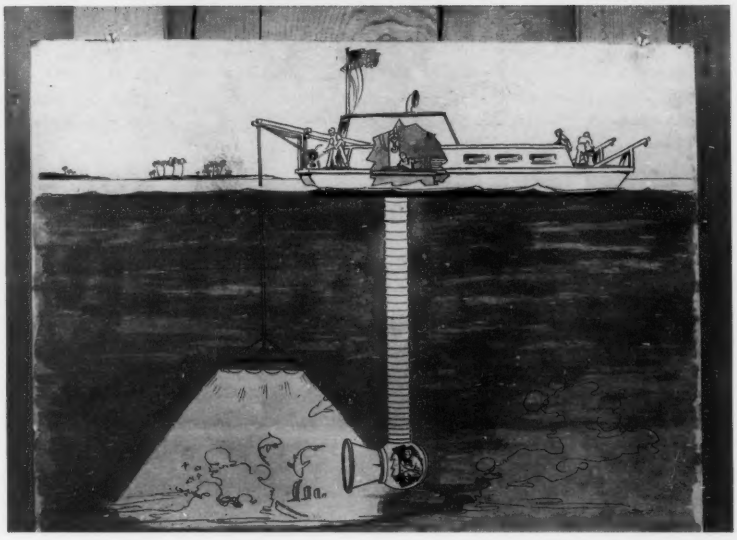
To facilitate the tube's new purpose, "J.E." (as he was known) designed a spherical observation chamber with a large funnel-shaped glass window, 5 feet in diameter and an inch-and-a-half thick. Williamson called this device a "photosphere," and it was attached to the end of the tube. The equipment was taken to the Bahamas, where the sunlight reached down to a depth of 150 feet in the clear waters, enhancing photographic possibilities. A special barge was built to carry the tube and photosphere, and christened the *Jules Verne* in honor of Williamson's inspiration.

The first production of the Submarine Film Corp. was made in the spring of 1914, a one-hour documentary ingeniously titled "Thirty Leagues Under the Sea." The movie's climax was J.E.'s fight with a shark, which he killed with a knife while remaining within the camera's range. Although the film is now apparently lost, the Library has more than 40 stills submitted for the copyright of "Thirty Leagues Under the Sea."

A fictional film was the logical next step, and Jules Verne's novel *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea* was an obvious and potentially breathtaking subject. Production began in the Bahamas in the spring of 1916, facing many perils. A heavy sea would rock the barge from which the tube was suspended, or the waters might become cloudy with sediment, making photography from inside the photosphere impossible. As men in diving suits, portraying Captain Nemo's crew, enacted the undersea funeral or a fight with the denizens of the deep, they were actually menaced by nearby barracudas. Upon its release, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" became a major popular success, enhanced by the public concern with submarine warfare during World War I.

When Walt Disney produced a remake of "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea" in 1954, the same locales were

Sylvia Munro Collection



A scene from the undersea burial of Captain Nemo in "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," 1916. A schematic drawing (right) of the photosphere at work, suspended from the barge *Jules Verne,* 1914. The barge *Jules Verne,* carrying the photosphere, accompanied by the tender named *Nautilus,* in Nassau Harbor, 1914.

used that Williamson had found almost 40 years earlier. Williamson provided advice as the new crew faced the problems he had overcome in 1916.

For J.E.'s third movie, "The Submarine Eye" (1917), he wrote a scenario telling of the inventor of an inverted undersea periscope who discovers a lost treasure in the depths. Some 200 frame blowups documenting scenes from throughout "The Submarine Eye" were submitted for copyright and survive in the Library's collection; otherwise the movie appears to be lost.

In search of authenticity, Williamson always took his camera to the ocean floor, never settling for the ease of shooting in a tank, a method increasingly used for supposed undersea scenes in Hollywood productions. J.E. was inherently involved with the scripting and directing of scenes that could be obtained with the photosphere. As a result, sunken treasure, sea monsters, mermaids and shipwrecks became motifs in his films, including "Girl of the Sea" (1920), "Wet Gold" (1921), "Wonders of the Sea" (1922) and his first color film, "The Uninvited Guest" (1924).

For three years in the late 1920s, Williamson worked on another Jules Verne adaptation, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's production of "The Mysterious Island." The script was rewritten in Hollywood many times in a series of efforts to update Verne's story, and Williamson shot scenes for several versions. When "The Mysterious Island" finally emerged from this process and was released in 1929, it bore no resemblance to what Williamson (or Verne) had conceived, and none of the Williamson footage was used.

The best result of the film's troubled production, for Williamson, was meeting and falling in love with Lilah Freeland (1895-1992), whom he married in 1927. In 1929 their newborn daughter, Sylvia, "the little Captain," could be seen in Williamson's next project, the five-reel "Field Museum-Williamson Undersea Expedition to the Bahamas." The saga of Sylvia, the first infant actually rocked to sleep in the cradle of the deep, quickly became a favorite of the press. (A second "undersea baby" was born to the Williamsons in 1934, Annecke Jans, nicknamed "Nikki.")

Sylvia again starred in her father's 1932 documentary on his work, "With Williamson Beneath the Sea," released by Sol Lesser. In addition to demonstrating his filming techniques, the film also reveals the scientific uses of the photosphere in exploring the deep. From inside the photosphere, J.E., Lilah and even Sylvia study the life of the creatures of the bottom, making photographs, sketches and paintings of the fish and plants seen through the

Putting a Puzzle Together

The restoration of "With Williamson Beneath the Sea" was coordinated by James Cozart of the Library's Motion Picture Conservation Center, in Dayton, Ohio. The materials that arrived at the Library included separate recordings on film of both the musical score and an incomplete copy of the mixed soundtrack (combining music, sound effects and narration); a silent picture negative to be matched with the soundtrack; a workprint, marked up by Williamson for use by the film labs; and several release prints, none of them complete. Some of the prints had been cut into hundreds of rolls, probably for Williamson's use in lectures.

Much of the material the Library received had been recut when Williamson utilized portions of "With Williamson Beneath the Sea" to make the television version for the series "I Search for Adventure" (1955). At the same time, he had also edited his material into a new feature and several short films for a planned theatrical reissue (which never occurred).

After storage for many years in the warm, humid climate of the Bahamas, much of the footage had deteriorated and was no longer usable. An unusual aspect of the restoration was that the second reel of "With Williamson Beneath the Sea" included a minute-long insert of the earliest undersea technicolor scenes that Williamson had shot in the early 1920s. This insert was either missing or was faded in most of the copies.

The script originally submitted for copyright, and an original release print on combustible nitrate stock at the International Museum of Photography at George Eastman House, provided a comparison for what should have been in the original release. Much of the restoration involved patching together the best surviving copies of each scene by using pieces from most of the available material. As a result of the Library's efforts, some 11 minutes have been restored to the shortened versions, for a total of 57 minutes, the original length in 1932.

—Brian Taves

J.E. Williamson (left) with his brother George holding the camera, as photographer Carl Gregory, is about to descend the Williamson tube, 1914.

Courtesy James Cozart, Library of Congress Motion Picture Conservation Center

Brian Taves

Sylvia, the "undersea baby," with her parents, J.E. and Lilah Williamson, on the deck of the Jules Verne in a frame blowup from "With Williamson Beneath the Sea." Sylvia Munro in the yard of her home in the Bahamas in 1995 with the photosphere.

window. In addition to its instructive aspects, "With Williamson Beneath the Sea" is entertaining as well, incorporating scenes from earlier fictional Williamson movies that otherwise appear to be lost, giving the movie added interest from today's perspective. It is an ideal example of a restoration that would only have been undertaken by an archives, since it was made independently and its value is not commercial, but as a historical artifact.

Williamson also gained other distinctions. His popular lecture tours included the screening of underwater footage. In 1936 he wrote an autobiography, *20 Years Under the Sea*, that became a best-seller and was translated into many languages. In connection with a 1939 expedition, the photosphere was turned into the world's first undersea post office, and over the years Williamson devised a number of special philatelic commemoratives.

After Williamson shot scenes in Technicolor for Paramount's "Bahamas Passage" in 1941, the photosphere was opened to visitors for the first time and finally brought ashore in the late 1940s. Williamson's last film was a half-hour condensation of "With Williamson Beneath the Sea," made in 1955 for the television series "I Search for Adventure." Although using much of the earlier footage, the television film had entirely new on-camera interviews and narration by Williamson; Mrs. Munro's deposit with the Library includes this version.

J.E. Williamson's career is emblematic of a period in filmmaking, long past, when pioneers were part-scientist, part-showman and part-promoter on endeavors that involved as much adventure as technology. The international revivals of his "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" and the Library's restoration of his unique filmed autobiography, "With Williamson Beneath the Sea," will allow the full extent of his achievements to be more readily appreciated.

Brian Taves (Ph.D., University of Southern California) is on the staff of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, where he has been involved with the restoration of "With Williamson Beneath the Sea." He is the author of three books, most recently The Jules Verne Encyclopedia, *and in 1995 visited the Bahamas Archive to research the Williamson family papers for a chapter in a forthcoming book on adaptations of Jules Verne in film and television.*

Adult Literacy Programs Endangered:
New Center for the Book Report Released

A new Center for the Book-sponsored report urges a strengthening of adult literacy programs in public libraries.

Even Anchors Need Lifelines: Public Libraries in Adult Literacy, a 144-page study, was commissioned by the Center for the Book in October 1995. Additional funding was provided by the National Institute for Literacy, Harold W. McGraw Jr., McGraw-Hill Cos. and the American Library Association. The report's recommendations and conclusions are based on detailed surveys and interviews with state librarians, literacy specialists in state libraries and elsewhere, and many others directly involved in library literacy programs.

Even Anchors Need Lifelines contains 51 explanatory tables and distills more than 2,000 pages of raw data. An executive summary version is available from the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-4920, telephone (202) 707-5221. The full report and a 321-page data book will be available later in the year.

Ms. Spangenberg is an experienced leader and policy analyst in the field of adult literacy. In the early 1980s, she helped establish the Business Council for Effective Literacy, and as its vice president and operating head from 1983 to 1993 she was responsible for the council's policies, publications and other adult literacy services.

"I've been involved in adult literacy for many years and was glad for this opportunity to help bring visibility to the public library role," said Ms. Spangenberg. "It's a far greater role than most people realize, but it's in jeopardy. In the past year or so, government support for adult literacy *and* for public libraries has faded. That's harmful to the nation. So I sincerely hope this study will help refocus attention on the importance of both. I also hope that literacy and library professionals across the country will take up the report's challenge and do everything in their power to protect and develop the public library role in adult literacy. By sponsoring the study, the Center for the Book has shown boldness of vision at a crucial time. I hope other such leadership activities will follow."

Lisa Garcia

A volunteer tutor working with two students at one of the New York Public Library's Center for Reading and Writing.

The report is organized into seven sections, each focused on an area of research: The Public Library's Role; The Use & Limits of Technology; Planning; Finance & Funding; State Level Program Data; Local Programs: The Heart of the Matter; and Lifeblood Issues & Leadership. The conclusions and 19 recommendations are in the eighth section. In addition to acknowledgments, the appendixes include the names and addresses of the 24 study advisers and nearly 200 study participants.

The 19 recommendations of *Even Anchors Need Lifelines* are:

1. Earmarked funding in a significant dollar amount needs to be restored for library literacy programming — at the federal level, in state block grants, or both.
2. The philanthropic community should offer immediate help. It would make a profound difference.
3. Assuming that federal and/or state library literacy funding will be forthcoming, consideration should be given to officially designating state library agencies the lead state agencies for planning and developing local public library adult literacy programming.
4. A national planning alliance should be formed.
5. State librarians should form an action group, perhaps within the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA), to plan for their wider and more effective involvement in supporting and developing adult literacy services in their local public libraries.

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Libraries and Literacy

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6. In parallel to the COSLA action group suggested above, state librarians should develop regular two-way channels of communication with local libraries offering adult literacy services.

7. A national library literacy data collection system should be created.

8. Existing journals and newsletters of literacy and library organizations should give regular coverage to library literacy programs to make their role and accomplishments more widely recognized.

9. The American Library Association, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, COSLA, voluntary organizations and other leading groups should issue official resolutions giving consistent and unequivocal attention to the important role of public libraries in providing adult literacy services.

10. A project should be launched to develop and disseminate information to local library literacy programs about good models of library literacy service.

11. As a national goal, the president, the administration and Congress should commit to the wider use of technology in public libraries for the advancement of library literacy programs.

12. An appropriate national organization, or a collaboration of several, should undertake a project to gather and disseminate the information local library literacy programs need about effective uses of technology for both program management and instruction.

13. Although computers, the Internet and distance-learning technology have great appeal and potential, their wider implementation should be adopted only after the most careful consideration of the benefits — in terms of individual learning, program outcomes, economics of scale and access.

14. State and local public libraries should explore ways to expand space allocations for literacy programs or to find innovative space-sharing arrangements.

15. A campaign of information and dissemination should be launched to increase understanding throughout the field and in the political arena about the important role of public libraries in adult literacy. The campaign could be sponsored by established literacy and library groups. (One part of these activities might be for the U.S. Department of Education or the National Institute for Literacy to organize discussions of this report at the regional, state or local level. State education departments might be asked to join in. Another part could consist of panels and workshops incorporated into the regular conferences of such national groups as Literacy Volunteers of America, Laubach Literacy and the American Library Association. State and regional meetings convened for and by the literacy and library fields would provide many other opportunities.)

16. At every level of the field, explorations should be made into how the much-needed greater degree of collaboration and cooperation can be achieved.

Gail Spangenberg

17. The U.S. Department of Education, the National Institute for Literacy, the National Coalition for Literacy and others should join forces to impress upon Congress the immediacy of the need to restore funding for the valuable but endangered State Literacy Resource Centers — at the federal level, through state block grants or both. (Although State Literacy Resource Centers are not the central focus of this study, they are a crucial resource for public libraries and for everyone working at the state level to advance adult literacy.)

18. The structure and legislated role of the State Literacy Resource Centers should be reviewed for the purpose of reconstituting them if necessary to guarantee their future visibility and effectiveness.

19. The groups that would be formed and that are challenged to action by many of the above recommendations should shape a clearly articulated definition of the purpose and role of public library adult literacy programs, seek agreement for it through wide consultations with local groups and use the validated definition in a single voice to advance the public library role in adult literacy.

The recommendation continues: "This report contains the makings for that definition. But whatever definition is agreed on, four fundamental facts should stand at its core:

- Outside literacy programs acquire access to the basic reading collections and many other valuable resources of the library because the library provides sponsorship and space. Most of these resources are generally minor items in a library's overall budget but they would be prohibitively expensive for small external programs on their own.

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One More Way to Use the Internet:
The Electronic CIP Project Catalogs Its 1,000th Title

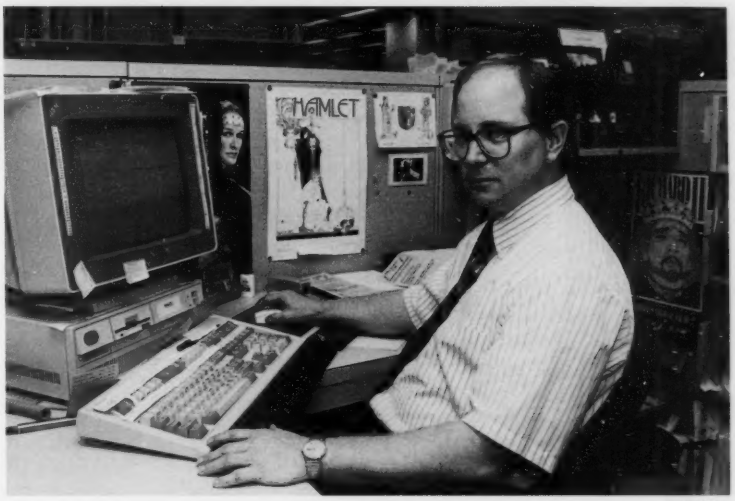
The Internet has affected many of the ways in which the Library does business. The Cataloging in Publication Division, for example, which provides publishers with cataloging data that are seen by millions of people, has recently cataloged its 1,000th title — *The Emerald Flame* by Patricia Hickman — electronically.

The ECIP project enables publishers to transmit via the Internet texts of forthcoming publications to the Library, where they are cataloged in an electronic environment. It also enables Library staff to e-mail the completed CIP data to the publisher, improving timeliness.

Electronic CIP originated with a February 1993 memo from John Celli, chief of the Cataloging in Publication Division, to Sarah Thomas, then director for cataloging, recommending a pilot project in which a small group of publishers would submit applications for CIP data electronically. Publishers participating in the conventional CIP program submit their applications and accompanying galleys by mail. This can discourage publishers from submitting full galleys, because their weight often requires significant postage.

But if the publisher does not submit the full text, the cataloger may be unable to determine the book's full range of subjects.

Before the pilot began, questions were raised: Are publishers ready for ECIP? Do they have access to the Internet? Are the texts of their forthcoming books in machine-readable form? To explore these issues, the CIP Division designed a one-page survey and in April 1995 sent it to 3,878 publishers; 512 reponded, and their overall response was positive. Fifty-five percent of respondents said they had access to the Internet and 77 percent said they would have access by 1997. Seventy-two percent said their texts were in machine-readable form. Thirty-eight percent said they could submit texts electronically now and 67 percent would be able to submit texts electronically within three to four years.



Jim Higgins

Tim Carlton, senior cataloger, History and Literature Division, cataloged the 1,000th Electronic CIP Project title.

An ECIP Group was formed to design the pilot. The group agreed that it would also develop a parallel system to support the Preassigned Card Number (PCN) program. The PCN program provides only a Library of Congress card number. During the early years of the program the card numbers were assigned to enable libraries to order catalog card sets from the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service and private sector vendors. Today the numbers are also used to facilitate book searching for libraries and book vendors who use automated systems. Publishers frequently obtain a PCN instead of CIP data because it can be assigned quickly. It also requires the publisher to submit only a single page application form.

The CIP program processes about 50,000 titles a year. While all publishers may not chose to participate in ECIP and some publications such as reprints cannot, by virtue of their paper format, be submitted via the ECIP program, the CIP Division expects that the majority of applications will be submitted electronically within the next two to three years. This means that hundreds of applications will be received daily and that several hundred applications will be in the pipeline at any given time. The electronic system will make it easier for team leaders at the Library to route applications to the appropriate cataloging teams. It will also enable staff to identify the status of any application at any time.

Responses from publishers participating in the ECIP experiment have been positive. The University of Texas Press notes that ECIP is faster than conventional CIP and eliminates "the need to photocopy a stack of documents for each submission (author form, front matter, sample chapter)." Utah State University Press says, "It's easier, tons faster and saves trees." And Chatham House Publishers says, "The ECIP program has been great. It

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Making Cataloging Hum:

CIP Celebrates 25th Anniversary

A Library of Congress program that benefits virtually all libraries recently marked its 25th anniversary.

The Cataloging in Publication program began in July 1971 as a special project funded in part by grants from the Council on Library Resources and the National Endowment for the Humanities. It is now fully supported by Library of Congress appropriations and is administered by the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) Division.

The program started as a pilot with 27 participating publishers. Today it includes about 4,000 imprints (virtually all mainstream U.S. publishers), with annual production at approximately 50,000 titles. Since 1971 the program has cataloged more than 830,000 titles.

The Library established the CIP program to provide cataloging for those forthcoming U.S. books most likely to be widely acquired by the nation's libraries. If the Library could catalog the book just prior to its publication and if the publisher could print the cataloging information (CIP data) on the copyright page, then every library that obtained a copy of the book would benefit. They would have the cataloging information immediately available, saving cataloging resources for literally thousands of libraries and speeding the book's availability to the reader.

The CIP program has had a dramatic impact on library work. Most of the nation's 120,000 libraries have been affected by the program, altering their cataloging, acquisitions and ordering procedures and to some extent public services.

"The CIP data from the Library of Congress is of tremendous value in cataloging," said Bob Wolven, assistant director for bibliographic control at Columbia University Libraries, in a *Library Journal* article. "It allows a large amount of material to be cataloged inexpensively as it is received, simply by verifying and completing the CIP copy. Without this copy, research libraries would either have to invest in much more original cataloging, or as is more likely, would delay most of this cataloging until copy did become available. Since the books covered by CIP tend to be those most heavily in demand, this ability to catalog promptly is a great service to users."

In addition to providing cataloging data, the CIP program benefits libraries, book vendors and publishers using the the machine-readable version of the CIP data, which the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) sells. Large research and public libraries, bibliographic services and book wholesalers use the data to support a variety of acquisition, marketing and book processing services. CDS distributes these records weekly in the United States and abroad, thereby providing advance notice of forthcoming books worldwide.

The records are incorporated into a broad array of products and services — CD ROMs, printed indexes, on-line services, retrospective conversion services and approval programs — by private sector companies and not-for-profit organizations. Approval programs, for example, enable book wholesalers to support the unique collection development needs of libraries. By establishing a profile of a library's specific areas of interest, a book wholesaler can issue advance notices of forthcoming titles (weeks and sometimes months before the book is published) that fit the profile. This helps publishers and book wholesalers to disseminate information about their forthcoming books and it permits libraries to place orders before the book is published, thereby expediting book ordering for the library and, ultimately, service to the reader. CIP data make this possible.

The CIP data in the book also help public service librarians. When readers want to learn more about the subject of a book they are currently reading, an immediate point of reference is the CIP data in that book. The subject headings that are a part of the data provide reference to other subject areas of potential interest. The summaries provided in CIP data for juvenile titles also support public service functions by providing young readers and parents with a concise and objective summary of the book's contents, thereby enabling them to easily select books that meet their interests.

When SKP Associates surveyed libraries in 1991-92 regarding the value of the program, "Almost half of the librarians were able to estimate the savings their libraries receive from the CIP program. The average was $9,421, with a high of $250,000. The greatest savings were felt by academic librarians (averaging $31,148) and then public (averaging $16,319), with special and school falling lower on the scale."

"CIP is absolutely invaluable to small and elementary school libraries," said one librarian in the survey. "CIP makes our cataloging hum," said another. And "I can't do without CIP."

The CIP Division urges publishers to submit applications as far in advance of publication as possible. They cannot, however, submit them so early that the title, author, editor, translator, illustrator, series and other bibliographic elements are subject to change nor so late in their production schedule that the Library has insufficient time to respond before the book goes to press.

In 1989 and 1990 the demand for CIP data so exceeded the CIP Division's resources that some publishers delayed their print dates or went to press

News from the National Digital Library:
Country Studies Handbooks Available On-Line

The Library of Congress has made available over the Internet electronic versions of 71 Country Studies in the highly regarded Army Area Handbook Series.These electronic books can be accessed at http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/cshome.html/.

The series, which has been published for more than 40 years, is produced by the Library's Federal Research Division under an agreement with the Department of the Army. It consists of 109 titles and covers 150 sovereign states and 15 dependencies. A typical book in the series — which is intended to provide an introduction to individual countries — contains five chapters describing and analyzing its history, society, economy, government and politics, and national security. Books encompassing two or more countries or an entire region contain maps, charts, photographs, illustrations, tables, bibliographies, a glossary and an index.

Published books in the series are widely distributed and used by government agencies both in the United States and abroad. In addition, titles in the series are sold by the Superintendent of Documents and are widely used by public, school and university libraries as well as business and the general public. Over the years, the Army has arranged for the distribution of more than 1.76 million books to U.S. government users, and the Superintendent of Documents has sold nearly 1.14 million books to the public. More than 232,000 books have been distributed to designated federal depository libraries throughout the United States, and more than 51,000 microform books have been sold by the Defense Technical Information Center and the National Technical Information Service. Newly published titles are consistently among the top 100 titles cataloged by academic and public libraries in the United States each year, and Country Studies have been among the most popular items distributed by the Exchange and Gift Division of the Library of Congress.

As currently configured, the electronic versions of the Country Studies now available on the Internet contain the bulk of the published books, specifically all front matter and all chapters in the main body of the text. Tables, bibliographies, the glossary and other appendixes are not included in the initial offering but will be added in the near future. Illustrations, photographs, maps and charts will also be added later. Updated versions of some existing electronic versions of Country Studies (e.g., Turkey and combined Germany) and electronic versions of additional Country Studies will be posted as updates of more books in the series are produced.

The new Internet versions of the Country Studies augment the Library's on-line offerings of photographs, documents, sound recordings and films as well as the library's catalog.

without CIP data. Thus the division imposed a one-year moratorium on admission of new publishers to the program, allowing CIP to streamline procedures and increase staffing. These measures resulted in an average of 5.5 workdays (from the time the application is received in the CIP Division to the time the completed data are mailed to the publisher) in fiscal 1995, with 94 percent processed in 10 workdays or fewer.

Another area that has troubled the CIP program is the failure of some publishers to send to the division a copy of the book immediately upon publication, a requirement for all participating publishers.

"Publisher compliance," according to John Celli, chief of the division, "is one of the biggest problems confronting the CIP program. Many publishers don't realize the problems unverified records create for the library and book vendor community.

"The publishing industry is a very dynamic one, with staff changes occurring frequently," he added. "The staff that were with a publisher when the company joined the CIP program five or 10 or 20 years ago in many cases have moved on to other companies. Their successors take over the day-to-day process of requesting CIP data, but they may not have an understanding of the program's policies. The publisher's obligation to send a copy of the book often gets lost in the shuffle."

A project is underway to send claims to especially delinquent publishers.

As the CIP program celebrates its 25th anniversary, it is preparing for the future with the development of an electronic system for producing CIP data (see story on page 321).

1,000th

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represents a saving in photocopying, postage, and especially time."

The CIP Division expects to have all of the modules of the ECIP system developed this fall.

A Gift of Music:

Moroccan Government Presents Library with CDs

An Arab anthology of musical suites was presented in May to the Library as a gift from the Moroccan government by H.E. Mohamed Benaïssa, the ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco.

Although the works came to the Library in the latest format, compact disk, the origin of the *nawbah*, or suite, dates to the time before the first millennium.

After the Arabs had secured their rule in the Iberian Peninsula after invading it in 712, life resumed a more peaceful pace. Arab centers of learning and culture slowly began to emerge in the territory now renamed al-Andalus (Andalucia). According to Ibn Khaldun (1322-1406), in his Muqaddimah (Prolegomena), there were two main cultural centers, Seville and Cordoba, the capital:

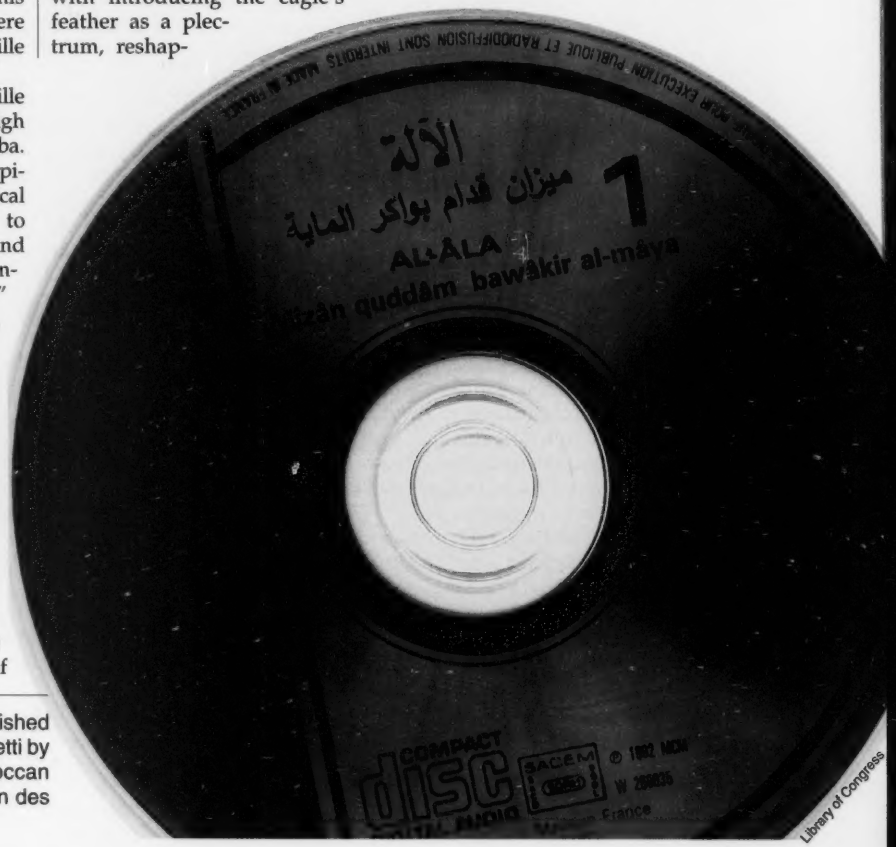
"When a learned man died in Seville and his books were to be sold at a high price, the books were sent to Cordoba. But when a musician died in the capital of al-Andalus, they sent his musical instruments and manuscripts to Seville, where music flourished and where its inhabitants were passionately caught up in its enchantment."

Indeed, during Arab rule, Seville became the greatest center for music, poetry and the manufacture of musical instruments.

The Umayyad caliphs in Spain wanted to compete with the 'Abbasid caliphs of the East and to make Cordoba the Baghdad of the West. When the musician Abu al-Hasan 'Ali ibn Nafi' (d. 852), nicknamed Ziryab, came to Cordoba in 822, caliph 'Abd al-Rahman II (792-852) "rode out of his capital in person to welcome the young minstrel. Ziryab was one of the musicians who graced the court of Harun al-Rashid (766?-809) and his sons, where he distinguished himself not only as an artist but also as a man of science and letters." Ziryab, whose Persian nickname means "dilution of gold" or "gold water," was born and educated in Baghdad. He studied music under Ishaq ibn Ibrahim al-Mawsili (767-850), the dean of musicians of his time, who soon became jealous of his brilliant disciple and threatened him with bodily harm. Fearing for his life, Ziryab left Baghdad and settled in Cordoba.

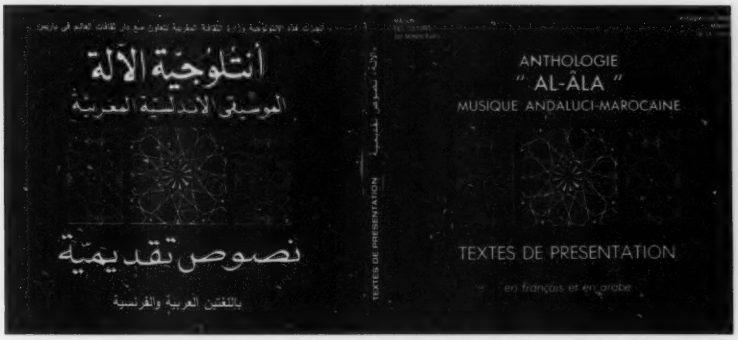
An innovator and a musician of great refinement, Ziryab is credited with introducing the eagle's feather as a plectrum, reshaping the lute's structure, and adding the fifth chord to the instrument. In Cordoba he founded the first musical academy, where music and chant were taught. He also employed an original method of closely tying poetic text to melodic structure.

It was during the time of Ziryab that the *nawbah* or suite (suite is the literal and technical meaning of the Arabic word) became the most important musical form in al-Andalus. The *nawbah*, as the Spanish Orientalist Fernando Valderrama Martínez defines it, is "a complete musical work, composed of various airs and melodies. It also appears



Library of Congress

The Andulasian suites were published in 72 compact discs with three libretti by a joint collaboration of the Moroccan Ministry of Culture and the Maison des Cultures du Monde (Paris).



like an ensemble of independent songs, though all relate to a single theme. They are songs gathered by the threads of time to give us an anonymous composition, like the great cathedrals which required the efforts of generations, a heritage bequeathed to our times by unknown great geniuses."

Each *nawbah* is divided into five separate movements. These movements are at times only music, at times a combination of music and singing. The themes of the songs vary. The verses of the songs deal with love, nature, wine and other topics. In the 19th century, however, many of the profane texts were replaced by religious and mystical poems while the music itself remained unchanged. In fact, the first *nawbah*, which serves as the overture to al-Hayik's anthology, is in praise of the Prophet Muhammad. The performance of one *nawbah* may last five to nine hours. The instruments used are the *rabab* (a two-chord instrument that is usually the instrument of the leader of the orchestra), the lute, the violin, the violoncello, the alto, the *tar* (a tambourine) and the *dirbakkah* (a one-handed drum); the first four are stringed instruments, the latter two, percussion.

It took the anthologist Muhammad bin al-Husayn al-Hayik (18th century) of Tétouan many years to collect and classify 11 *nawbahs*, which are available to us today.

Recently these *nawbahs* were produced and published in 72 compact discs with three libretti by a joint collaboration of the Moroccan Ministry of Culture and the Maison des Cultures du Monde (Paris) under the title *Anthologie al-Âla: musique andaluci-marocaine—Textes de présentation en français et en arabe*. The world today can hear the songs and music which have been transmitted through the centuries and have survived in the sonorous memory of the Arabs, works which, in the words of English Orientalist Henry G. Farmer, represent "the most sublime artistic image of Arab music."

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—George Dimitri Selim
Arab Area Specialist
African and Middle Eastern Division

Libraries and Literacy

Cont'd from page 320

- The library culture is a uniquely user-friendly environment for adult learners and offers a flexible climate in which programs can be customized to meet their real life needs.
- Libraries are a fundamental cornerstone of knowledge and information. America and Americans gain in many concrete ways from the efforts of public libraries to help develop literate communities of users.
- Most important, in providing basic literacy services to adults with the least skills — whether through their own tutoring or through the tutoring of the voluntary and community-based organization groups to which they provide a home — public libraries give educational access to the adults most in need of help, to people who either would not be served at all by schools and traditional adult basic education programs or could not be served by them effectively."

—John Y. Cole

John Y. Cole is the director of the Center for the Book.

The Decade of the Brain:
Library and NIMH Hold Symposia on Mental Illness

On July 3, 1946, President Harry S. Truman signed the National Mental Health Act. In addition to its broad purpose of improving "the mental health of the people of the United States," the act enabled the founding, three years later, of the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), now part of the National Institutes of Health.

To mark this 50th anniversary, policymakers, scientists and the public gathered at the Library of Congress this spring and summer for six programs focusing on "Fifty Years of Progress in Understanding and Treating Mental Illness."

Eighty to 100 audience members at each session heard researchers and clinicians from NIMH and other institutions report on cutting-edge research and therapies for depressive illnesses, schizophrenia, developmental and learning disorders, Alzheimer's disease and anxiety disorders.

The series was the seventh program since 1991, when the Library and NIMH signed an interagency agreement establishing the Project on the Decade of the Brain. The collaborative initiative advances the goals of a proclamation by President George Bush designating the 1990s as the Decade of the Brain.

While earlier programs focused on understanding brain functions on a molecular level, according to Prosser Gifford, director of the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs, this year's series reported on progress in treating some of the most common and debilitating brain disorders.

Steven Hyman, M.D., the new director of NIMH, praised the collaborative effort for increasing NIMH's effectiveness in "getting treatments to real people in real settings." Unlocking the secrets of the brain, noted Dr. Hyman, is "the most difficult scientific undertaking" because the brain includes "100 billion different nerve cells, each making 10,000 different connections with other nerve cells"; nevertheless, he is "absolutely optimistic" about success because of "profoundly dedicated people of talent and commitment [who are making] scientific advances."

Sen. Paul Wellstone

Organic Origins of Brain Disorders

The most significant change in viewing brain disorders, according to the speakers, is the recognition of their identifiable biological origins. At the same time, they are disorders that "involve disturbances in the very characteristics which make us most human: our complex capacity to think, to feel, to create, and to act," noted Rex Cowdry, M.D.

Dr. Cowdry was a panelist in the first program, on May 2, "Overcoming Obstacles to Treatment" with Robert Boorstin and Laurie Flynn, who focused their presentations on the need to remove the stigma attached to mental illness and eliminate financial barriers to treating it.

The series coincided with increased public and congressional interest in extending insurance coverage for mental disorders to achieve parity with coverage of physical illnesses. "We can't afford not to provide coverage," explained Ms. Flynn, "because the benefits include increased productivity, savings in Medicaid and expenditures on our correctional system, and simply helping people return to work and get on with their lives."

Sens. Domenici and Wellstone Among Speakers

Sens. Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.) and Paul D. Wellstone (D-Minn.) both have family members affected by brain disorders, and they support legislation that would mandate equity of insurance coverage. Sen. Wellstone made opening remarks at a session on May 9 on depressive illnesses; Sen. Domenici on May 14 introduced the session on schizophrenia.

The enormous personal costs of brain disorders as well as the economic costs to the nation were described by a number of participants. Kathy Cronkite characterized her major depression as "an ongoing sense of hopelessness" but said she now derives hope from knowing she has a treatable medical condition. Between 80 and 90 percent of those who seek care for depression can be treated successfully; unfortunately, noted both Mr. Boorstin and Ms. Cronkite, only one-third of those who need help seek it.

Agreeing that "a little hopelessness goes a long way," Raymond DePaulo, M.D., identified the diagnosis of depression as the first and most important therapeutic step. In addition to working with patients, Dr. DePaulo pursues research on possible genetic causes of depression.

Thomas Wehr, M.D., emphasized the multiple aspects of depression on which NIMH researchers work, including Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD) and biological interventions that may modify the brain's metabo-

lism. Dr. Wehr also highlighted NIMH's D/ART (Depression/Awareness, Recognition and Treatment) program, which educates the public and the professional community on brain disorders.

Calling schizophrenia the "cancer" of mental illness, Daniel Weinberger, M.D., described his discoveries linking schizophrenia to abnormal brain development. Referring to the moving account given by panelist Mary Ellen Moran of coping with her mother's and her son's schizophrenia, Dr. Weinberger noted that research is now focusing on genes that confer a risk for schizophrenia.

Research Anchored in Patients

Joseph Coyle and Albert Galaburda on May 31 presented different perspectives on developmental and learning disabilities. Dr. Galaburda, whose work focuses on developmental dyslexia, explained that the brain is organized in stages and pathways of processes, widely distributed in the nervous system. Particular areas are incapable of extracting all types of information from stimuli, so the information must be processed by several areas; learning disabilities result when, for a variety of reasons, the connections among processes break down. Research demonstrates, however, that the brain is capable of changing physically, adapting and correcting or compensating.

Joseph Coyle, M.D., drew on his clinical experience in child psychiatry and his research background in neurotoxicology and brain development to propose that "toxic environments play a major role in limiting children's optimal development and fostering social dysfunction, and that these adverse circumstances create self-perpetuating and transgenerational dysfunction." Noting the disproportionate number of inner-city children who suffer developmental disorders, Dr. Coyle named three environmental risk factors that impair brain development and cognitive function: cocaine, alcohol and lead. He cited action to remove lead from gasoline and paint as an example of how policy can be influenced by science.

Sen. Pete Domenici

Dementia describes brain failure over time as a result of one of any number of causes, including Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's, because it has been demonstrated to shrink the brain's "gray matter" by as much as 40 percent, is one brain disorder that society generally accepts as physical. As Trey Sunderland, M.D., pointed out on June 6, research is now focusing on diagnosing Alzheimer's earlier and delaying the point at which it becomes debilitating. Researchers, suspecting that people begin early in life to have a "cascade" of events leading to Alzheimer's, are looking for ways to interrupt and retard that chain of occurrences.

The price of Alzheimer's is enormous, Dr. Sunderland pointed out, because it "steals away the person that we love"; it is expensive to families rarely reimbursed by insurance for the costs of caring for the patient, and it is also expensive to society. Eve Lubalin described her feelings about taking care of her father and her ultimate recognition that she could improve the quality of his life but could not influence the course of his disease.

Ms. Lubalin's account showed how Alzheimer's is a "systems illness," in the words of Pierre Tariot, M.D. Alzheimer's affects an entire system of care givers, so Dr. Tariot believes that supporting and bettering the system is the best way to help individual patients. He described nursing homes as "petri dishes for understanding the key issues we are faced with as a society: how do you care — in an ethical, humane and cost-effective way — for someone who is impaired?"

'It's All in Your Head'

Victims of a panic attack frequently are told, "It's all in your head," said Jerilyn Ross at the final program, on June 12, on anxiety disorders, "as if your head isn't part of your body." In fact, panic disorder is a real, serious and treatable disorder that costs the nation about $47 billion each year.

Thomas Uhde, M.D., reported on his research on sleep-panic attacks. Dr. Uhde explained that movement disorders such as Parkinson's disease provide the best models for psychiatric disorders because they demonstrate how one's mind, body and psychological makeup are inextricably linked.

Focusing on her work with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) in children, Susan Swedo, M.D., emphasized that OCD is not caused by punitive discipline but most likely by a brain dysfunction triggered by some environmental factor such as bacteria or viruses. For example, Dr. Swedo and her research team have identified a kind of OCD that affects some children who have had strep throat.

Although the participants have focused their research on different forms of mental illness, they all agreed that enlightened public policy will promote progress.

For more information about the Library of Congress/National Institute of Mental Health Project on the Decade of the Brain, contact Project Coordinator Sherry Levy-Reiner at (202) 707-1513 (slevyrei@mail.loc.gov).

Sherry Levy-Reiner

News from the Center for the Book:
'Libraries and Reading' Discussed in Vologda, Russia

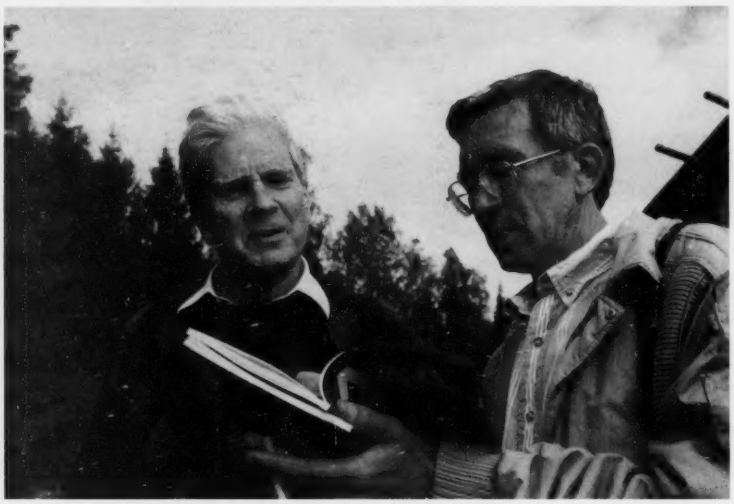
Dr. Billington and Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole were speakers at an international conference on "Libraries and Reading in Times of Cultural Change," which was held in Vologda, Russia, June 18-22.

The conference gave librarians, scholars and administrators from Russia and the United States an opportunity to exchange information about recent changes in libraries, reading habits and book culture in their respective countries. Representatives from Great Britain and France also participated.

The Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation was the principal sponsor of the meeting. Other sponsors included the Vologda Regional Administration, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), the Open Society Institute-Budapest (SOROS), the Russian State Library, the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, the American Library Association and the Vologzhanin Bank.

The opening session was held on June 18 in the conference hall of the Vologda Regional Government Building, where participants were greeted by Vyacheslav E. Pozgalev, governor of the Vologda Region; Yury B. Volegov, deputy minister of culture for the Russian Federation; Vladimir N. Zaitsev, president of the Russian Library Association and director of the National Library of Russia in St. Petersburg; and Nelli N. Belova, director of the Vologda Regional Library and a member of the conference organizing committee.

"If democratic Russia survives, we shall have excellent libraries. ... The future of Russian libraries and their progress depend on the future stability of the Russian nation — and on nothing else," concluded Evgeny Kuzmin, director of the Library Department at the Russian Ministry of Culture, in one of the two opening addresses. During his talk, "Russian Libraries in a New Sociocultural Situation," Mr. Kuzmin outlined the effect of the radical economic reforms in Russia since 1992 on libraries — and the importance of Russian libraries in the economic, cultural and intellectual transformation under way there.



Dr. Billington and icon restorer Sergi Belov at the "Libraries and Reading in Times of Cultural Change" conference in Vologda, Russia

Larry Sullivan, Pamela Spence Richards and Valeria Stelmakh enjoy a lively discussion during the conference.

In the second address, Dr. Billington discussed "the unchanging purpose of libraries, especially in times of great and rapid change." He focused on the

uniqueness of America's public library system, noting that "as the first Librarian of Congress whose specialty is foreign cultures, I may be more conscious of the uniqueness of our system than others who live in it, take it for granted and assume that other countries do something similar." Through public libraries, he noted, "universal accessibility and openness to knowledge at the community level have been built into our society." (For Dr. Billington's personal impressions of the meeting, see his article "Russian Librarians Host Idea Exchange in Vologda" in the September 1996 issue of *American Libraries*.)

American Library Association President Betty Turock joined Dr. Billington in extending greetings to conference participants on June 19, when the program moved to Vologda's Museum of History and Architecture. A total of 22 papers were presented on June 19-20 in four sessions: Libraries and Their Fate; Literature and Reading in Social and Cultural Context; Library Materials Selection: Changes of Principles and Approaches; and Different Cultural Groups: Reading Habits and Library Strategies.

All the papers will be published in a future issue of the journal *Libraries & Culture;* the issue's guest editor will be Pamela Spence Richards of the School of Communication, Information and Library Studies at Rutgers University and the conference's American organizer. The principal Russian organizers were Valeria D. Stelmakh of the Russian State Library and chair of the IFLA Section of Reading, and Mikhail D. Afanasiev, director of the State Public Historical Library of Russia.

The other conference participants from the United States were Marianna Tax Choldin, Mortenson Center for International Library Programs, University of Illinois; Mary Niles Maack, Graduate School of Education and Information Science, University of California at Los Angeles; Shirley Maul, Vassar College Library; Jonathan Rose, History Department, Drew University, and president, Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing; Larry E. Sullivan, City University of New York; and Wayne Wiegand, School of Library and Information Studies, University of Wisconsin. Donald G. Davis of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Texas was unable to attend; his paper was read by Pamela Richards.

Pamela Spence Richards was the conference's American organizer of "Libraries and Reading in Times of Change."

The rich and varied cultural program offered by the proud city of Vologda left a lasting impression on all conference participants. On June 18 delegates were treated to a program of dance, music and folk performances sponsored by the city and regional governments. The next day, they enjoyed a tour and choir performance at the nearby Spaso-Prilutzky monastery; the program of Russian music concluded with special English-language renditions of "Old Folks at Home" and "We Shall Overcome." Later in the week, the group toured the Kirillo-Belozersky and St. Ferapont monasteries north of Vologda; both of these 15th century religious centers are renowned for their architecture and wall paintings.

As a conference followup, the Center for the Book plans to host Valeria Stelmakh of the Russian State Library as a Center for the Book visiting scholar in spring 1997.

□ **Book Promotion Networks Meet at UNESCO.** On May 22-24 Center for the Book Director John Cole participated in "INTERBOOK," an international meeting of book promotion networks held at UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) headquarters in Paris. Convened by the agency's Book and Copyright Division, the meeting brought together representatives of UNESCO's regional agencies in Africa (APNET), Asia and the Pacific (APPREB) and Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC), as well as publishers from Central and Eastern Europe and Canada, and representatives of governmental and nongovernmental agencies from several countries. In all, more than 40 participants took part.

The papers presented emphasized issues relating to developing countries, including national book policies, cooperative publishing agreements, the need for improved communication among all sectors in "the community of the book" and the effect of new technologies on national book policies around the world.

Of special note was a proposal for a worldwide book-sector study, presented by Diana Newton of International Publishing Partnerships in Ottawa. The study would collect consistent information about book production, publishing, education and related topics for all of the countries of the world, updating the information periodically. New funding, it was agreed, would have to be found for such an ambitious — and useful — undertaking. A final report is being prepared and will be issued in the three languages of the conference — English, French and Spanish. For information contact the Book and Copyright Division, UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75732, Paris Cedex 15.

Since its creation in 1977, the Center for the Book has actively promoted books and reading internationally. In 1987, in recognition of "its imaginative and practical campaigns on behalf of books and reading," the center received the International Book Award from the Intenational Book Committee, a UNESCO consultative group.

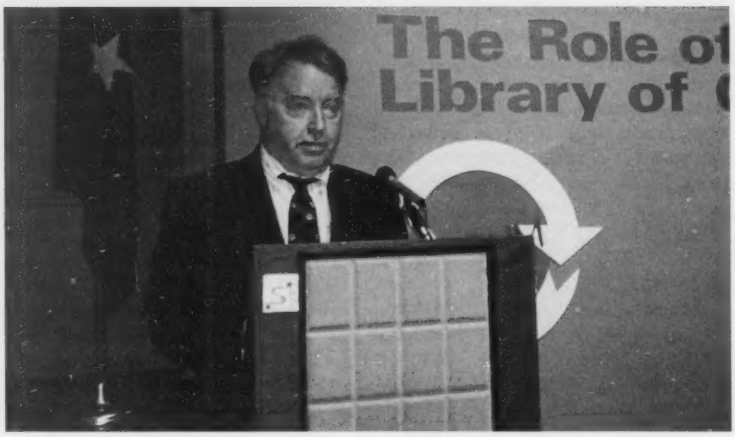
Pathways to Memory and Imagination:

USIS Holds Program on Library of Congress

As part of its Forum Series, the U.S. Information Service (USIS) in Islamabad, Pakistan, presented a program on March 5 on the Library of Congress.

James C. Armstrong, Library of Congress field director in Islamabad, was the featured speaker. In introductory remarks he briefed the audience on the collections, staff and services of the Library. He then screened the 30-minute video "Memory and Imagination — New Pathways to the Library of Congress," an award-winning film about the Library.

In the second part of the program, Mr. Armstrong described the overseas operations of the Library and gave a detailed explanation of the functions of the LC Islamabad office and the program in Pakistan. In the discussion session that followed, pertinent questions were posed on a variety of Library topics, including preservation, budgets, publication exchanges and products that the library could and could not provide to the institutions represented by members of the audience.



James Armstrong, of the Library, was the featured speaker at the conference.

The 50 invited guests included librarians, documentalists, archivists, government officials and journalists.

This program highlighted the Library's role in acquisitions and preservation of research materials that are available to the international scholarly community. It gave everyone a clear understanding of the importance of the Library of Congress program in Pakistan.

Those USIS posts with Library of Congress field offices may wish to consider inviting the field director to conduct similar programs.

NLS Produces Search Guide for On-Line Catalog

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) has produced a search guide that will help blind and physically handicapped readers locate books in its on-line union catalog.

The catalog, which lists some 225,000 books in braille and audio formats, has been available on-line for several years, but is used mostly by librarians and reader advisers who are familiar with LOCIS (Library of Congress Information System).

The new search guide will enable NLS patrons who have access to the Internet to perform their own searches to identify and locate books they may wish to borrow. In addition to finding specific titles of interest using the BPHP files, readers will also be able to view listings of books that are in process, using the BPHI files. BPHP contains catalog records from several institutions in the United States and other countries that serve blind and physically handicapped readers. BPHI contains records for books that NLS has selected for the collection but that have not yet been completed in recorded or braille format and other records for which the cataloging has not been completed.

Written by Bob Axtell, head of the NLS Bibliographic Control Section, *Union Catalog Online: SCORPIO Files BPHP* and *BPHI: A Search Guide* is an adaptation of the *SCORPIO Reference Guide* and the *LOCIS Reference Manual*. Internet users can access the guide through the Library of Congress gopher, MARVEL (address: marvel.loc. gov). It is also available in print, braille and recorded form from NLS.

Poet Laureate Robert Hass to Open Fall 1996 Literary Season

Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry Robert Hass will open the 1996-97 literary season at the Library of Congress with a lecture on Thursday, Oct. 3. The program, which begins at 6:45 p.m., will be in the Montpelier Room on the sixth floor of the James Madison Memorial Building. Tickets are not required.

Robert Hass begins his second term as Poet Laureate Consultant with this program; during his first year, he brought the work of many poets from the Western states (younger voices as well as eminent writers) to local audiences. He also organized a weeklong gathering of notable nature writers; the conference, "Watershed: Writers, Nature, and Community," held at the Library and at other venues in Washington last spring.

Mr. Hass, whose new collection of poetry, *Sun Under Wood*, will be published by Ecco Press this fall, is the author of *Field Guide* (1973), which won the Yale Series of Younger Poets Award; and *Praise* (1979), which took the William Carlos Williams Award. His other works include *Twentieth Century Pleasures* (1984), a collection of essays that won the National Book Critics Circle Award for criticism in 1985; *Human Wishes* (1989), a book of poetry and short prose pieces; and *The Essential Haiku: Versions of Basho, Buson, and Issa* (1994). He has worked with poet Czeslaw Milosz as a translator of many of Mr. Milosz's poems in his *Collected Poems* and in Mr. Milosz's books *Provinces* (1993) and *Facing the River* (1995).

Among Mr. Hass's other awards and honors are a Danforth Fellowship (1963-67) and a MacArthur Fellowship (1984-89). Mr. Hass is on the faculty of the University of California at Berkeley, where he continues to teach during his term as Poet Laureate Consultant.

The poetry and literature reading series at the Library of Congress is the oldest in the Washington area and one of the oldest in the United States. This annual series of public poetry and fiction readings, lectures, symposia and occasional dramatic performances began in the 1940s and has been almost exclusively supported since 1951 by a gift from the late Gertrude Clarke Whittall, who wanted to bring the enjoyment and appreciation of good literature to a larger audience. The Poetry and Literature Center, which administers the series, is also the home of the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, a position that has existed since 1936, when the late philanthropist Archer M. Huntington endowed the Chair of Poetry at the Library of Congress. Since then, many of the nation's most eminent poets have served as Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress and, after the passage of Public Law 99-194 in 1985, as Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry. The Poet Laureate suggests authors to read in the series, plans other special literary events during the reading season, and usually introduces the programs.

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